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10/620,098	07/14/2003	Luis M. Ortiz	1000-1306	8591

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EXAMINER

SELBY, GEVELL V

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/620,098

Applicant(s)

ORTIZ, LUIS M.

Examiner

Gevell Selby

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13-16, 18-25, 27, 29, 31, 33-40, 42, 44-48, 50-61, 63 and 65-85 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13-16, 18-25, 27,31, 33-40, 42, 43-48, 50-61, 63, 65-70, and 71-95 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

2. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims 89-95 have been renumbered to claims 79-85.

Double Patenting

3. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

4. Applicant is advised that should claims 66 and 69 be found allowable, claim 69 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an

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application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

5. Applicant is advised that should claims 67 and 76 be found allowable, claim 76 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

6. Applicant is advised that should claims 68, 70, and 77 be found allowable, claims 70 and 77 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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8. Claims 1-4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18-24, 25, 33-38, 44-48, 50-58, 65-70, 74-80, and 83-85 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827.

In regard to claim 1, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, discloses a method for capturing, transmitting and processing arena camera views in an entertainment arena as video for display on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer, said method comprising the steps of:

transmitting said at least two arena camera views provided from at least two synchronized cameras to a server (see column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 15 and column 4, lines 6-54: the synchronized camera are considered to be the video cameras positioned around the event);

processing said at least two arena camera views at said server for display on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 5-47: the video is processed in order to display the video that is selected by the user); and

enabling display of at least one arena camera view on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer in response to user selection of said at least one arena camera view from said at least two arena camera views at the at least one remote viewer, thereby enabling a user of the at least one remote viewer to view the at least one arena camera view through said display screen associated with the remote viewer (see column 6, lines 5-47).

The Anderson reference does not disclose simultaneously capturing at least two arena camera views of a live entertainment activity in an arena using a primary camera and at least one slave camera located proximate to the arena wherein movement of the at least one slave camera is synchronized to movement of the primary camera enabling the primary camera and the at least one slave camera to remain focused on a similar target of interest in the arena while simultaneously capturing the at least two arena camera views.

Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses a method for capturing, transmitting and processing arena camera views that simultaneously capturing at least two arena camera views of a live entertainment activity in an arena using a primary camera (see figure 6, element 100) and at least one slave camera (see figure 6, elements SD1-SD5) located proximate to the arena wherein movement of the at least one slave camera is synchronized to movement of the primary camera enabling the primary camera and the at least one slave camera to remain focused on a similar target of interest in the arena while simultaneously capturing the at least two arena camera views (see abstract and column 3, line 23 to column 4, line 22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, to have the step of simultaneously capturing at least two arena camera views of a live entertainment activity in an arena using a primary camera and at least one slave camera located proximate to the arena wherein movement of the at least one slave camera is synchronized to movement of the primary camera enabling the primary camera and the at least one slave camera to remain focused on a similar target of

interest in the arena while simultaneously capturing the at least two arena camera views, in order to quickly and automatically move the camera into the correct position.

In regard to claims 33 and 65, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, discloses a system for transmitting over a communication network more than one video perspective provided by synchronized camera simultaneously capturing multiple views of an entertainment activity at an arena for display at remote viewers, said system comprising:

cameras located proximate to an arena for capturing more than one video perspective of entertainment activity in the arena, wherein more than one video perspective of entertainment activity can be transmitted from said cameras to a server (see column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 15 and column 4, lines 6-54: the cameras are considered to be the video cameras positioned around the event); and

a server (see figure 3, element 82) for processing more than one video perspective of entertainment activity for display on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer or hand held device physically located in the arena (see column 6, lines 5-47: the video is processed in order to display the video that is selected by the user); and

a communications network (see figure 1) for transmitting the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity can be communicated from said server through said communications network to at least one remote viewer or hand held device for selective display of the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 25-55);

wherein the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity is displayed on said at least one display screen in response to a user selection at the at least one hand held device, thereby enabling the user of said at least one hand held device to view at least one of the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity through said at least on hand held device (see column 6, lines 25-66).

The Anderson reference does not disclose that the cameras comprises synchronized cameras including a primary camera and at least one slave camera.

Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses a camera system comprising synchronized cameras including primary camera (see figure 6, element 100) and at least one slave camera (see figure 6, elements SD1-SD5 and abstract and column 3, line 23 to column 4, line 22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, to have synchronized cameras including a primary camera and at least one slave camera, in order to quickly and automatically move the camera into the correct position.

In regard to claims 2 and 34, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 1 and 33, respectively. The Puff reference discloses further comprising the step of configuring said primary camera and said at least one slave camera using a computer (see figure 6, element 10) to enable movement of said at least one slave camera that is dependent on movement of said at least one primary camera (see column 3, line 23 to column 4, line 24).

In regard to claim 3, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 1. The Anderson reference discloses wherein the at least one remote viewer comprises a hand held device (see column 6, lines 5-14).

In regard to claim 4, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 1. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said remote viewer comprises a digital entertainment monitor (see column 6, lines 14-18).

In regard to claim 6, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 5. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said user input comprises a user selection via said remote viewer (see column 6, lines 14-23). The Anderson reference does not disclose wherein the user input comprises a user selection of a button on a GUI associated with the at least one remote viewer.

Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art for a user input to comprise a user selection of a button on a GUI associated with the image display, in order for the user to easily view the options and select the desired function on the device.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, wherein the user input comprises a user selection of a button on a GUI associated with the at least one remote viewer, in order for the user to easily view the options and select the desired function on the device.

In regard to claims 13 and 14, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 1. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising the step of transmitting said at least one arena camera view from said server

to the at least one remote viewer for display on said display screen associated with said at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 24-47), wherein transmission of the at least one arena camera view from said server is through a wireless communication network (see column 6, lines 9-14) or a data communication network (see column 6, lines 9-14 and 25-47).

In regard to claims 15 and 16, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claims 13 and 14, respectively. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a satellite communications network (see column 6, lines 50-55) or a cable television network (see column 4, lines 46-50).

In regard to claims 18-24, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claims 1, 2, 7, 13, 14, 1, and 27, respectively. It is implied that the system of the Anderson reference will capture any event held in the arena will be captured by the camera when in operation, since the invention may be used in the contexts of a sporting event or other applications (see column 3, lines 1-6).

In regard to claim 25, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claim 2. The Paff reference discloses further comprising the step of associating one primary camera with more than one synchronized camera (see abstract).

In regard to claims 35 and 36, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 33. The Anderson reference discloses

further comprising at least one remote viewer, wherein said at least one remote viewer comprises a hand held device or a digital entertainment device (see column 6, lines 5-14).

In regard to claim 37, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 33. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising a controller for transmitting the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity from said server to said at least one remote viewer in response to a request from an authorized user at said at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 14-23).

In regard to claim 38, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 37. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said request is provided to said server following user input at said at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 14-23).

In regard to claim 44, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 33. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising a communications module for transmitting the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity to remote viewers provided in the form of hand held devices located at the arena for display of the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity on said display screen associated with said at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 24-47).

In regard to claims 45 and 74 and 75, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827 discloses the system of claims 33 and 65, respectively. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising a wireless transmission module of

communicating the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity from said server through a cellular communications system and network or WiFi communication network to the remote viewers for selective display of the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity on a display screen associated with said remote viewers (see column 3, lines 29-44, column 4, lines 50-52 and column 6, lines 9-47)

In regard to claims 46, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 33. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising a communications network associated with said server, wherein the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity is communicated from said server through said communications network for display on a display screen associated with said remote viewers (see column 6, lines 25-55).

In regard to claims 47, 48, 76, and 77, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claims 46 and 65, respectively. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a satellite communications network (see column 6, lines 49-55) or a digital cable television network (see column 4, lines 46-50).

In regard to claims 50-56, 78, and 83-85, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claims 33, 37, 39, 40, 44, 45, 46, 65, 74, 75, and 77. It is implied that the system of the Anderson reference will capture any event held in the arena will be captured by the camera when in operation, since the invention may be used in the contexts of a sporting event or other applications (see column 3, lines 1-6).

In regard to claims 57 and 79, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 34 and 65, respectively. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising the step of associating at least one in-play camera (see column 3, lines 11-15).

In regard to claims 58 and 80, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 33 and 65. The Anderson reference further comprising at least one in-play camera associated with a participant moving in the arena (see column 3, lines 11-15).

In regard to claims 66 and 69, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 65. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a wireless communications network (see column 4, lines 50-52).

In regard to claim 67, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 65. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a satellite communications network (see column 6, lines 50-55).

In regard to claims 68 and 70, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 65. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a digital cable television network (see column 4, lines 46-50).

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9. Claims 7, 9, 10, 39, 40, 42, and 71-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, as applied to claims 1, 33, and 65 above, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654.

In regard to claim 7, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 1. The Anderson and Paff references do not disclose further comprising the step of recording said at least one arena camera view in a memory associated with the at least one remote viewer in response to a user input via said remote viewer.

Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera to review after image capture (see column 5, lines 45-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, to have the step of recording said at least one arena camera view in a memory associated with the at least one remote viewer in response to a user input via said remote viewer, in order to give the user the option of replaying the video at a later time.

In regard to claim 9, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the method of claim 7. The Narayanaswami reference discloses wherein said memory location comprises storage media (see column 5, lines 45-51).

In regard to claim 10, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the method of claim 8. The Narayanaswami reference discloses wherein said at least one arena camera view comprises an instant replay (see column 5, lines 49-51).

In regard to claims 39 and 71, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claims 33 and 65, respectively, further comprising at least one remote viewer (see figure 1, element 75). The Anderson reference does not disclose further comprising a recorder for recording the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity for replay at at least one remote viewer.

Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera to review after image capture (see column 5, lines 45-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, to have a recorder for recording the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity for replay at at least one remote viewer, in order to give the user the option of replaying the video at a later time.

In regard to claims 40 and 72, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claims 33 and 65, respectively. The Anderson and Paff references do not disclose comprising a memory for storing the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity captured by the synchronized cameras in the arena,

wherein the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity is accessible as recorded video data from the memory for selective display at said at least one remote viewer.

Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera in to its own memory storage to review after image capture (see column 5, lines 45-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, the have a memory for storing the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity captured by the synchronized cameras in the arena, wherein the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity is accessible as recorded video data from the memory for selective display at said at least one remote viewer, in order to give the user the option of replaying the video at a later time.

In regard to claims 42 and 73, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the system of claims 40 and 72, respectively. The Narayanaswami reference discloses wherein said recorded video data from said at least one arena camera view comprises an instant replay (see column 5, lines 49-51).

10. Claims 27, 59, 60, 61, 81 and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, as applied to claims 2 and 34, and further in view of Honey et al., US 6,154,250.

In regard to claims 27, 59, 60, 81 and 82, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 2 and 33. The Anderson and Paff references do not disclose further comprising the step of configuring said at least one primary camera or slave camera to comprise at least one RF tag detector that is adapted to detect the location and direction of at least one RF tag associated with a target within said arena and wherein movement of said at least one slave camera is synchronized to movement of the primary camera based upon movement of said RF tag and the target.

Honey et al., US 6,154,250, discloses a method for transmitting and displaying arena camera views for display at a remote viewer, said method comprising the step of configuring said at least one primary camera to comprise at least one RF tag detector that is adapted to detect at least one RF tag associated with a participant within said arena (see column 10, lines 1-23).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Honey et al., US 6,154,250, to have the step of configuring said at least one primary camera or slave camera to comprise at least one RF tag detector that is adapted to detect the location and direction of at least one RF tag associated with a target within said arena, in order to quickly and automatically detect the participants in the arena to photograph. It is implied that the slave camera of the Paff camera is synchronized to movement of the primary camera based upon movement of

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said RF tag and target, when the primary camera tracks the RF tag and target, since the slave will follow the primary.

In regard to claim 61, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Honey et al., US 6,154,250, method of claim 59. The Honey reference discloses further comprising the step of tracking said participant utilizing said at least one RF tag associated with said participant moving within said arena (see column 2, lines 25-35: two sensors are used to track the location of the target).

11. Claims 31 and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827 as applied to claims 2 and 34 above, and further in view of Pryor, US 6,766,036.

In regard to claims 31 and 63, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 2 and 34. The Anderson and Paff references do not disclose further comprising: a laser source located at said primary camera, wherein an optical light beam is transmittable from said laser source towards a moving target within said arena; a laser light detector associated with said at least one slave camera, wherein said laser light detector identifies termination of a laser beam emanating from said laser source where the laser beam impinges on the moving target; and a tracking module for automatically tracking the moving target within said arena based on the identification of the termination of the laser beam on the moving target via said laser light detector.

Pryor, US 6,766,036, discloses a camera system that uses special filtered pixels in the master camera to detect laser light projected on an object (see column 10, lines 3-15)

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and once the master camera determines the object location the slave cameras then look in the expected location to capture the object (see column 10, lines 24-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,579,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Pryor, US 6,766,036, to have a laser source located at said primary camera, wherein an optical light beam is transmittable from said laser source towards a moving target within said arena; a laser light detector associated with said at least one slave camera, wherein said laser light detector identifies termination of a laser beam emanating from said laser source where the laser beam impinges on the moving target; and a tracking module for automatically tracking the moving target within said arena based on the identification of the termination of the laser beam on the moving target via said laser light detector, in order to quickly and automatically move the camera into the correct position.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gevell Selby whose telephone number is 571-272-7369. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M. - 5:30 PM (every other Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on 571-272-7372. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


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